THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1160.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction, at Mr. Taylor's Vendue Office in this city, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 25th instant, two valuable

HORSES,

ACCUSTOMED to the saddle, and, occasionally, to draw in any kind of carriage—a young COW, now in milk—a single CHAIR and HARNESS—and a CART and GEAR—all in good order, belonging to the estate of the late LEWIS BURWELL, Esq. deceased. Six months credit will allowed on security which shall be satisfactory to

E. CARRINGTON, Executor.

November 16, 1803.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by *William Redford* in Goochland county on Beaverdam Creek, a forrel HORSE, about 5 feet high, with a long tail and mane, blaze face, his near hind foot white nearly up to the knee, a small white spot on the near side of his neck, and one small saddle spot on the off side, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old. Appraised to four pounds ten shillings. 3tp.

NOTICE.

Negroes for Sale.

THE public are hereby informed that, the following Negroes, viz. Dorcas, Betty, Beckey, Nelly, a small girl, daughter of Betty, and two fine children the offsprings of Beckey—Together with eleven acres of land, adjoining the city of Richmond,

Will be offered for sale,

for *ready money* before the door of the Eagle Tavern on Monday, 12th December next; or so much of said property as will be sufficient to satisfy a Deed of Trust bearing date, May 1st, 1797, executed by the late William Booker, and Jesse Smith, to secure the payment of certain money therein expressed, to be due John Graham and James Herron, with interest and expence of carrying said trust into effect, as appears of record made in the General Court of Richmond, 9th day of November, 1797.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Trustee.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1803.

NEGROES TO HIRE for the ensuing year—Two strong, healthy young men, one a blacksmith by trade, the other a laborer, and very handy at most business—Four females brought up to house business, and are neat careful hands at washing, ironing, &c. Also TO RENT, the HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard—possession of which can be given the 1st of January next. Information concerning any of the aforementioned property can be had by application to Samuel Jones, at Mayo's Bridge.

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUELLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Thursday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31st days of December next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to him the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE, Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 19th, 1803.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants* and *Mansfield Watkins*.

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankruptcies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

The following queries are taken from a piece, written by some one who assumes the title of "*Candor*." It is not the first time that ignorance and hypocrisy have cloathed themselves in the robes of candor, for the base purpose of disseminating calumny and falsehood. We shall endeavor to strip the gentleman of his disguise, and present him to his fellow citizens, in his native deformity. This *candid* gentleman undertakes to instruct the people of Prince George's how to vote at the approaching election.—We shall take him up query by query, and after giving him a good spanking for each offence, such as is due to an ignorant and forward child, we shall dismiss him with a good drubbing for those riper sins which are the result of greater maturity and cunning. Let the people look on and say Amen!

1st.

"*To the Citizens of Prince George's County, Md.*

"Fellow Citizens,

"As the time is again approaching for our annual election for representatives to serve in our State Legislature, it may be proper to bring to our view (by propounding the following questions and remarks) the political situation of the Federal and Republican parties—which will plainly demonstrate who are your friends and who are not.

"Who then passed the unjust and unequal excise law that only operated on one class of men.—The Federals."

The *excise* upon domestic distilled spirits, was neither oppressive or unequal. It was laid upon an article, so far from being necessary of life, that it is extremely pernicious to the morals, and injurious to the health of our citizens. The imposition of this tax did not add, nor has its repeal diminished one cent in the price of that article. If the repeal has an effect either way, it will tend to increase the price of the article to the poorer classes of the people.

2d.

"Who passed the carriage tax—a tax upon labor that never brought one cent into the treasury—the Federals."

The carriage tax should be the last subject of complaint against the last administration, and its repeal amongst the last causes of triumph for the present. Who were affected by this tax? Those who instead of labouring for their subsistence, were enjoying the luxuries of life in ease and affluence. Was this oppressing the poor? Was this taking bread from the "mouth of labor?" Fellow Citizens, why will you be the dupes of such barefaced misrepresentations, such open violations of truth and justice? The carriage tax it is said 'never brought one cent into the Treasury.' Yet it is notorious and was clearly demonstrated on the floor of Congress, that it was more easy and less expentive in collection, than any tax which remains. If the people do not discountenance such open and shameful attempts to deceive and mislead them, they may at once bid adieu to honor, honesty, integrity and virtue.

3d.

"Who passed the tax upon Loaf Sugar—manufactured within the United States.—The Federals."

The tax on '*Loaf Sugar*,' no person will pretend was injuring the poor; and if it operated on 'one class of men,' it was on that class most able to bear it; and seized on one of the most beneficial objects of taxation, the luxuries of life.

Licences to retailers, and sales at Auction,' objects of the internal taxes, tho' not here mentioned, are taxes more universally sanctioned by the people than almost any other tax. There is not, it is believed, a state in the union, which has not adopted these taxes among the first which were laid. What stronger evidence can be produced of their utility and propriety?

4th.

"Who passed the tax on Snuff—manufactured in the United States.—The Federals."

The duty on Snuff commenced on the 30 September, 1794, and was suspended until repealed on the 1st of June 1796. So that the duty only continued one year and eight months. This was merely an experiment; and the moment it was found to affect our domestic manufactures, the then government, ever attentive to the interest of the country, repealed the law. It should be remembered that in the articles enumerated in the 1st, 3d, and 4th queries, the tax was taken off them when exported, for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of these articles for exportation. And surely, there could be no good reason for the citizens being exempt from paying a tax on luxuries, because they were made in this country. Those who can indulge themselves in the use of loaf sugar, and other such delicacies should be made to pay for them, that the necessaries of life might be exempt.

It should likewise be remembered, that the duty on spirits, was laid in 1791, and on the others complained of in 1794; during the administration of General Washington. Are the people of Prince George's prepared to say, that Gen. Washington was an enemy to their liberty and happiness? That he would sanction measures that would oppress them.—I trust, his services are two well remembered, his name too dear to Americans to be so soon forgotten. And have not the people themselves sanctioned these very measures, by repeatedly re-electing the very men who passed the laws above complained of. And "Candor" himself, it is believed, if his real name were known, would be found among those who supported the federal administration, long after the passage of these laws.

5th.

"Who passed the stampt act—the most obnoxious of all acts and which occasioned the American revolution.—The Federals."

The propriety of the stamp act, is urged with a very ill grace to the people of Prince George's.—Nine tenths of this tax were paid by the Merchants. There is no tax in the United States where so small a proportion was paid by the planters, farmers, mechanicks and laborers. To hear the government abused for lessening the burthens of these classes of Citizens, is a new proof of the unbounded love and devotion of the democratic party to their interests. The Devil will shew his cloven foot sometimes. But we are told, that this 'most obnoxious of all acts, occasioned the American Revolution.' What think you of that Master Brooke? What! A law that passed in 1797, occasioned the revolution of 1775.—As the Dutchman said, when told, that a man had bit off his own nose, 'nothing ish impossible micht God.' Perhaps Mr. '*Candor*' means this is the law that 'occasioned' the Bostonians to throw the Tea overboard. Or tell me thou son of Apollo, whether this law of '97, 'occasioned' the obnoxious drug to be '*dumped*' in '74? The reason given at that time for taking up arms was, that they might not be taxed, by a body in which they were not represented. However people grow wiser every day, and it may have been left for the sapient democrats of the present day to develope the principles, and to discover the causes of the revolution.

6th.

"Who passed the tax upon land, houses windows and negroes—The Federals."

For a man who undertakes to give advice, Mr. 'Candor,' is as ignorant and conceited as any instructor need to be. He might have been told by some of his democrated brethren, and might have seen in a democratic paper, that the Federalists had laid a window tax; but he should have relied on some better authority, before he ventured such an assertion to his fellow citizens. A window tax was never even proposed, yet *Candor* says it was passed, and Candor is no doubt a very honorable man. O my countrymen! how long will you suffer yourselves to be led away by the ignorant, the artful and designing? The land tax was a democratic measure. It was brought forward and warmly supported by them.—Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin both advocated it, and exerted themselves in Congress in its favor. As soon however as it passed, they turned about, and endeavored to excite the popular prejudices against the federalists, for doing that, which they themselves had recommended. It is by such hypocrisy, unfairness and misrepresentation, that many honest men have been deluded into a belief of the tales of slander, circulated against the federalists. Time and candid discussion are alone wanted, to open the eyes of the people. If there is that good sense, integrity and virtue in the country, which I believe there is, delusion and error cannot long continue to hold their usurped dominions over the minds of Americans.

7th.

"Who passed the law for raising a provisional army, to fight against an unheard of enemy, and appointed the whole number of officers for said army, with an evident view to strengthen and support the executive.—The Federals."

That enemy which is said to be 'unheard of,' had trampled on our rights—insulted our flag—plundered our vessels—robbed our citizens—seized imprisoned, beat and killed our seamen—had refused to our ambassador the common rights of hospitality and protection, and had driven him from their country when he went to seek for explanation and redress—had dismantled of us a tribute—had threatened us with the fate of Venice and Genoa—had committed every outrage and injury on the persons and property of our citizens within their power—and had actually meditated and planned an invasion of our country. Yet this enemy was 'unheard of'—and those who wished to repel insults so improvoked, to revenge injuries so ignominiously heaped on their country—those who wished to preserve us from the ravages of a merciless foe, are denounced as Traitors, to their constituents, and are accused of being engaged in the petty intrigues of a President, and of employing the whole resources of the country to the paltry purpose of giving a momentary and useless power to the Executive. It should not be forgotten that Gen. Washington was at the head of this very army, and unequivocally and publicly sanctioned the measures of government relative thereto. Yes, Gen. Washington, was Commander in Chief of that army, which was raised for the purpose of subverting your liberties. Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special word?"

8th.

"Who passed the offensive and tyrannical sedition and alien laws—The Federals."

The Alien and Sedition laws, have long been held up as bug bears, to frighten the people into the arms of foreigners and demagogues. The Alien law was passed at a time of existing war, and threatened invasion, to enable the President to remove such *aliens*, as he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or were concerned in any '*treasonable* or *secret machinations* against the government;' but if the Alien could prove to the President or any one authorised by him, that no injury would result to the United States from suffering such alien to reside therein, he should be permitted to remain.—Where is the great harm of this law? Does it grieve such a man as *Candor*, that the peace of the U. S. should be preserved against the treasonable practices and secret machinations of foreigners? What other objection can be made to this law. It could affect no Citizen, whatever his conduct or situation, and could only be applied to such foreigners as were dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. There is something ominous in this extreme anxiety for the welfare and safety of characters of this description. And what is the dreadful punishment, that was to be inflicted on these dangerous and seditious foreigners? They were permitted to dispose of their effects, and then ordered to leave the country. If any of you, my fellow citizens, were in France or England, and were so lost to every sense of shame and decency, as to endeavor to disturb the peace and safety of the country, where you had been received with kindness and hospitality, would you in such a case, think it a hardship that you were obliged to depart? Think you, that your home, the place of your nativity, the residence of your friends and country-men, would be so hateful to you, that a return to it would be considered as a grievous punishment? If a person had been a candidate for the gallows or the pillory in his own country, and had runaway without standing a poll, it might not be quite so pleasant to return—but the world is wide and composed of inhabitants so various in their manners and sentiments, that persons thus profligate and abandoned, would find an *asylum* somewhere, perhaps even friends and admirers. Thus fellow citizens, you see the harmless nature of this horrible alien law.—And perhaps many will be astonished to be told, after all the noise and declamation they have heard on the subject, that it has not been executed on a single individual.

The sedition law, as it is called, has likewise been much clamored against. It has two objects in view. 1st. To prevent unlawful combinations and insurrections to oppose the measures of government. 2nd. To punish persons for publishing false, scandalous and malicious libels against the government, which tend to disturb the peace, by exciting mistrust and ill will against our officers, and might ultimately end in civil war. These objects appear to be laudable, and the means pursued to obtain them perfectly justifiable. If a man wishes to excite commotion and insurrection, he is punished. If he attempts to injure the character of those whom the people have appointed to rule over them by false and calumny, he is likewise very justly punished. He is here guilty of a double offence. He injures the reputation of an innocent individual, and insults the people through their representative. If an officer has been guilty of misconduct any one has a right to expose him; and if the charges are proven, the person who brings them is honorably acquitted.—Can any thing be more fair or reasonable; There are persons who shudder as much at the idea of punishment for falsehood and insurrection, as a condemned criminal at the mention of a halter. Such persons you will always find warm advocates for unrestrained liberty, and unfettered freedom.

But the reign of Democracy has given us an opportunity of placing this subject in a much stronger point of view. The law under consideration permits the truth of the matter to be given in evidence. The common law does not. Yet the democrats support the latter, whilst they reprobate the former. Mr. Croswell, one of the Editors of the Balance, has been prosecuted by the Attorney General of New-York, (who is a democrat) for publishing a libel against the President; and when Mr. Croswell would have given the truth of the charges in evidence, the attorney General opposed it, and was supported in his opposition by the Court. Thus the very men who reprobated with such warmth and indecency a law to punish falsehood and calumny, now with unblushing impudence, punish those who attempt to expose the real vices and misconduct of their idols in office. These are plain statements of the alien and sedition laws. Every candid and intelligent man cannot but raise their hands in wonder and astonishment, at the lengths, to which a misguided party zeal has carried its votaries in declaiming against this law.

9th.

"Who borrowed millions of money at the enormous interest of 8 per cent.—The Federals."

The borrowing of the money is placed on the same footing, as the raising of the army. They were parts of the same system, to place the country in a state of defence against attack, to protect our commerce, and if not otherwise adjusted, to revenge the injuries and insults we had received. The interest was at the lowest it could be had at the time, which is of itself a proof of the general expectation of war. In all probability the money then borrowed and the vigor then displayed, saved the country from a long and bloody war which however favorable the result, would have cost many more millions, and sacrificed many valuable lives. We might as well complain that those who conducted the revolution have burthened the country with a debt. If war is declared or preparations made, the ordinary resources of the country are not sufficient to defray the expences. Money must then either be borrowed or we must submit to the mercy of a conqueror.

10th.

"Who attempted in the state of Maryland, to take away the right of suffrage, in the election of the President and vice President, with a promise to return the right when convenient.—The federals.

It was never proposed to take away the right of suffrage in Maryland, to return it when convenient. It was proposed that the Legislature, the Representatives of the people should, for that time only elect the Electors of the President and Vice President.—This practice is common to many States in the Union, some of whom have made their elections in this way, ever since the formation of the constitution. Most of the New England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina have pursued that mode of election. Virginia adopted a plan having the same effect, for the purpose of securing a unanimous vote for Mr. Jefferson. She passed a law for a general ticket. In so large a state as Virginia it is impossible that voters could be acquainted with the hall, nay, not the fourth part of the candidates. A majority of the persons therefore for whom they voted were most probably total strangers to them. Could such a mode insure a wise and judicious choice? yet this method was approved of by the democrats in Maryland, because it favored the election of Mr. Jefferson. The members of the Legislature of Maryland coming from different parts of the state, acquainted with most of the prominent and intelligent characters, and bearing with them the wishes, the sentiments and the confidence of the people would be much more likely to make a judicious choice, than persons situated as were the electors in Virginia. This method, which was sanctioned by the practice of so many States, was proposed to be pursued only once, and then for the purpose of counteracting the machinations of Virginia.

11th.

"Who gave up Jonathan Robbins an American citizen, to please the British government, and who suffered an ignominious death because he was supposed to be concerned in a mutiny on board of one of the King's ships, after being impressed on board said ship, against his will and against the rights and dignity of the United States.—The federals."

Jonathan Robbins was not an American Citizen, nor was he impressed from on board an American vessel. Robbins, whose real name was Nash, was a British subject, and as was proven, and afterwards confessed by him to be guilty of assisting in murdering the crew of the Hermione, a British armed vessel, and of carrying her into an enemy's port, for the sake of plundering and selling her.

It was pretended that he was born in Danbury in Connecticut; but a certificate from the select men and principal inhabitants of that town proved that no such person, nor any one of his name or kindred ever resided in that place. How long shall we see men, so zealously exposing the cause of foreign outcasts, murderers, pirates, insurgents, house breakers and letter stealers, whilst they persecute with unrelenting rigour, native Americans, of honor and integrity. Who have grown grey in the service of their Country.

12th.

"Who enlarged the power of the Judiciary, by creating 16 new judges at the expence of 50,000 dollars annually, and amongst whom were the most inveterate old Tories who fought the battles of the British against the Americans, in their noble struggle for liberty?—the federals."

The federalists did not enlarge the power of the Judiciary. They created it is true fifteen additional judges at an additional expence of 28,500 dollars. The federalists considered that for the more speedy and faithful administration of justice, an additional number of judges were required. This addition was made on the most beneficial and economical plan, the proposed object would admit of. In doing this they acted from a conviction of its utility to the people, and a conscientious regard to the rights, security, and happiness of their fellow citizens. Would to God, those who were engaged in the repeal of that law could lay their hands on their hearts and say the same.

It is easy to call names. The language of abuse becomes easy and familiar to many people, from long habit. No services however great and meritorious have been sufficient to screen a Federalist from the charge of Toryism. This charge however most commonly comes from fresh imported patriots, who know not the meaning of the term, and who took no part in the revolution. Washington and Adams have frequently been called 'inveterate tories;' and and sometimes by those who were within the British lines during the war. I appeal with confidence to every person acquainted with the circuit judges, if they are not men of acknowledged integrity and virtue, of pure patriotism, of extensive knowledge and erudition, and in every way qualified to fill the stations allotted them. In an address from the bar of Philadelphia, which address was signed without distinction of politics, we find the judiciary system highly approved of, the judges appointed under it for that circuit complimented for their impartiality, learning and integrity, and an urgent request made, that the Court might be continued, from an experience of its usefulness. Here a sense of justice to the judges, and of benefit to the people, got the better of party prejudices, and united all in the recommendation of a plan, from which so many advantages flowed.

13th.

"Who attempted to deprive the good people of Maryland, contrary to the constitution, of the right of voting, unless it should appear on the assessors' books that he was worth 30l?—the federals"

The Declaration of Rights, framed by those illustrious patriots who laid the foundation of our independence, declares "that every man, *having property in*, a common interest with, an attachment to the community, ought to have a right of suffrage." Can a man have "property in the community" if he is worth nothing? Can he have a "common interest" in it, if he does not contribute to its support? It is insulting to the people and degrading to the country, to suppose any person by industry cannot be worth 30l. We hear much of '76; yet the federalists are abused for acting on the principles which were then established. The constitution which was adopted in August, 1776, provides, that "all freemen, having property in this state, *above the value of thirty pounds current money*, and having resided in the country, in which they offer to vote, one whole year next preceding the election—shall have a right of suffrage, in the election of delegates for such county." (See constitution, sec. 2d.) What a wicked set of fellows these federalists must be—mere devils. The constitution makes it necessary for a voter to have property to the value of 30l. and the federalists are determined to deprive the "good people of Maryland" of the right of voting, *contrary* to the constitution, because—only hear now—because they dont wish the constitution altered. There's logic for you. If the people do not make a congressman or vice president of this man (for he must certainly be qualified for either of these stations) it will arise from pure envy of his transcendant abilities. The constitution of Maryland then deprives the "good people" of their rights, because it requires a voter to be worth 30l. What a poor set of wretches the people of Maryland must be! Not worth 30l. apiece! The federalists wish to adhere to and support the constitution. They are fearful that too frequent innovations will lessen its obligation, and may ultimately lead to anarchy and confusion. It was framed and adopted by men of acknowledged patriotism and talents. It should be considered too sacred, to be subject to the whim and caprice of every popular leader.

14th.

"Who proposed at the last session of Congress, to raise an army for the purpose of taking possession of New-Orleans, which would at once have been a declaration of war against France and Spain—The continuance of which, and the blood and treasure expended on a war so unjust would have been beyond human calculation, and in all probability again have subjected us to the power of Great Britain?—the federals.

If knowledge is a blessing, and ignorance the cause of unhappiness, then must Candor be the most miserable creature that ever scribbled for the public. The Intendant of New-Orleans, in open violation of our treaty with Spain, shut up the port. This was like a common nuisance, which our government might have removed by force, without waiting the tedious forms of law, or applying for redress. It was one of those open and notorious violations of right, which would have justified an immediate redress on our part. If the intendant acted without authority, he would have been punished, we should have been indemnified, and the town would have been restored to its proper owner, or purchased as it is now. Such conduct could never have been construed into a declaration of war against either France or Spain, unless they gave instructions to the agent to act as he did. In that case the federalists still think as they then did, that war should have been declared against the offending nation. The federalists in Congress wished information respecting the proprietor of that country, but the democrats refused it. Should they then sit tamely and see their country insulted and their rights invaded? If this is to be the language of our citizens and government, we shall soon be a laughing stock and reproach to other nations.

I have now gone through the several queries of Candor, and have answered them as satisfactorily as the brevity necessary on this occasion, would permit. As I have answered all his whining complaints with so much patience, he cannot refuse to bestow a little attention on a few questions which I shall put to him in my turn.

I shall only take notice of one more paragraph, in this learned address of Mr. Candor, and then proceed to the queries. I could not deny myself the pleasure of giving this extract to the public, both on account of the sentiments which it contains, and the elegance of the composition.

As Mr. Gray has lately made himself and his readers merry on this subject, we recommend the following to him as a delicious *morceau:*

"If this then be really their opinion, why not have patience and wait the event of their own prognostications, without disturbing and distracting the minds of the people, year after year, with idle tales and childish stories, not even sparing our venerable and virtuous president, whose every act appear to have no other object in view than the happiness and independence of his country, and through whose vigilance and care we are relieved from all those heavy and burthensome taxes—yet do they not wreck their very imaginations to find out crimes against him, and after spending the prime of a long and laborious life, in rendering essential services to his country, his inveterate and industrious penetrating federal enemies have found out and charge him with giving Tom Paine leave to return to this country in one of our armed ships—with an attachment, thirty five years ago, for a Mrs Walker, and with paying Gabriel Jones a just debt of 50l. with interest—those charges are too trifling to be reported to as crimes, and are the highest evidence of a weak cause"

For the Chief Magistrate to invite to this country to continue his 'useful labors'—to cherish and encourage a reviler of our religion, a noted blasphemer, and the slanderer of Washington, is a 'trifling' offence. For a man to attempt to debauch the wife of an old intimate friend, is a 'trifling' crime. And to pay, by a paper money tender, due to a friend and patron, and contracted in an hour of want and necessity, is a circumstance 'too trifling' to be mentioned against a candidate for public favor. I will not insult the good sense and virtue of the people, by exposing such horrible doctrines. They are worthy the panegyrist of Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson. Let it only be remembered that Candor introduced the subject to public discussion. A few queries shall close these remarks.

Who fomented the western insurrection, which cost the United States above a million of dollars? The Democrats, with Gallatin at their head.

Who stole the public books from the Treasury office, for the purpose of misrepresenting the measures of government? The Democrats.

Who paid Dunn and Callender for reviling the character and administration of Washington? The Democrats, with Jefferson at their head.

Who paid Callender 200 dollars from the public treasury, without any authority, for the same abuse and defamation? Jefferson.

Who drew from the treasury, in a manner equally unauthorised, 32,000 dollars, to repair a French vessel? Jefferson.

Who have persecuted reviled, and ejected from office old revolutionary patriots who spent the prime of their lives and shed their blood in defence of American liberty? The democrats.

Who are endeavoring to demoralize our citizens, and to destroy the principles of Christianity, by introducing among us and patronizing the preachers and disseminators of Deism and incredility? The Democrats.

Who refused whilst in Congress for a long time, to explain their measures and conduct to the people, though repeatedly called on? The Democrats.

Who declared that no secrets should be kept from the people, yet deliberated in congress for many days, on the most important subjects, and gave two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, and all with closed doors for fear the people should know what was doing? The Democrats.

Who refused to the people and their representatives, any information or papers, relative to the negociations between France and Spain, for Louisiana, although the conduct of those governments and the affairs of that country were under consideration? The democrats.

Who clamoured against the high salaries of the former federal officers, though only calculated for, and continued during the European war, when living was high, and afterwards continued the same salaries in a time of peace, and when living was much cheaper? The Democrats.

Who complained that the federalists had too much extended executive patronage, and afterwards placed nearly two hundred additional officers at the disposal of the President? The Democrats.

Who professed a warm attachment to the constitution and the independence of the judiciary, yet employed the first moments of their power in violating one and destroying the other? The Democrats.

Who expressed an unbounded love and attachment to the interests of the poor, yet instead of taking the taxes from brown sugar, coffe, tea and salt, repealed those on carriages and loaf sugar, mere luxuries, only enjoyed by the rich? The Democrats.

Before the present party have been in power twelve years, we shall have a much longer list of dark and mysterious acts of tyrannical and oppressive conduct.

DETECTOR.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, October 25.

DEBATE ON THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

The house went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the resolutions for carrying the treaty into effect.

Mr. Gaylord Griswold said, he had hoped that some gentleman in favor of the resolution under consideration would have risen to assign his reasons in favor of it. But no gentleman friendly to its adoption having risen, and feeling himself embarrassed, he would take the liberty of suggesting his doubts as to the propriety of the resolution. He hoped the committee would have the candour to believe, that in stating those doubts which hung upon his mind, his object was not to delay the progress of the measures contemplated, but to gain information.

In reflecting for the short time, during which the subject had been before him, he had not been able to pursue it in all its bearings, nor to solve all the difficulties it presented. He had first asked himself where was to be found the constitutional power of the government to incorporate the territory, with the inhabitants thereof, in the union of the United States, with the privileges of citizens of the United States—is there any such power? And if there is, where is it lodged? In giving his opinion on the constitutional right of making treaties, he would say that it was vested in the president and senate, and that a treaty made by them on a subject constitutionally in their treaty making power was valid, without the assent of this house. This house had to be sure the physical power of refusing the necessary means to carry treaties into effect; but this power was essentially different from that conferred by the constitution. But if the treaty making power should be exceeded, if it should be undertaken to make it operate upon subjects not constitutionally vested, he had a right to say that it was his duty not to carry it into effect. Even should its provisions be highly beneficial, it was not less their constitutional duty to resist it. He would not undertake to say that his mind was perfectly fixed, but he entertained doubts, serious doubts; and he hoped gentlemen would candidly give them answers.

He found in the 3d article of the treaty that the "inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess." Here then is a compact between the French government and that of the U. States to admit to citizenship persons out of the jurisdiction of the United States as it now is, and to admit territory out of the United States to be incorporated into the union. He did not in the constitution find such a power vested in the president and senate. If such a power be not expressly vested, it must be reserved to the people. It was not consistent with the spirit of the constitution that territory other than that attached to the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution should be admitted; because at that time the persons who formed the constitution of the U. States had a particular respect to the then existing territory. They carried their ideas to the time when there might be an extended population; but they did not carry them forward to a time when an addition might be made to the union of a territory equal to the whole United States, which additional territory might overbalance the existing territory, and thereby the rights of the now citizens of the United States be swallowed up and lost. Such a measure could not be consistent either with the spirit or the genius of the government.

For these reasons, Mr. Griswold was of opinion that no such power was delegated to any department of the government; but if such power was delegated to any department, it must in his opinion be to the legislature, as he should afterwards notice. It was not consistent with the spirit of a republican government that its territory should be exceedingly large; for as you extend your limits, you increase the difficulties arising from a want of that similarity of customs habits and manners so essential for its support. It was certainly difficult to draw the precise line; but there was, notwithstanding, one beyond which we should not go.

But if the right of extending our territory be given by the constitution, its exercise is vested in the legislative branches of the government. In the 3d section of the 4th article of the constitution it is said, "New states may be admitted by *the Congress* into this union." Congress may admit new states. But, according to my construction of this article, are confined to the territory belonging to the United States at the formation of the constitution, to the territory then within the United States. Existing territory not within the limits of any particular states, may be incorporated in the union. He contended, therefore, that the power to incorporate new territory did not exist; and that, if it did exist, it belonged to the legislature and not the executive, to incorporate it in the union. If this were the case, it was the duty of the house to resist the usurped power exercised by the executive.

There was another ground as to the constitutionality of the treaty; at least one which excited doubts in his mind, which he hoped gentlemen would take up and remove. In the 7th article of the treaty are these words:

"As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on: it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain, or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandize, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States."

This article gives to the ships of France and Spain the same right of entering the ports of the ceded territory with our own vessels; and it precludes the ships of all other nations from the same right. Now if, as gentlemen contend, the new ceded territory with the inhabitants should become incorporated with the United States, there will be ports of entry in the United States into which French and Spanish vessels may enter on terms different from those on which they may enter other ports of the United States. The inference was that here was a favor granted to the ports of New-Orleans over other ports. This was against an important principle of the constitution. For in the 9th section of the 1st article, we find, "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another." This treaty then becomes a law of the land—It has made a commercial regulation. It gives to the ports of the ceded territory a preference to any other ports. Because the produce of France and Spain can be carried cheaper to their ports than to any other. If the principle contended for by gentlemen in favor of the treaty is admitted, I think I see a fatal blow proposed against the constitution of the United States, by destroying the reciprocity of interest that unites at present the different members of the union. Perhaps I am wrong.

Mr. Randolph rose for the purpose of satisfying, so far as was in his power, the doubts expressed by the gentleman from New York (Mr. G. Griswold.) He had listened with great pleasure to the candid exposition which the gentleman had given of his objections, and from the temper which he had manifested, Mr. R. relied on being able to satisfy some of his scruples on this subject. The objections which have been urged to the motion before the committe, resolved themselves into arguments against the constitutionality, and arguments against the expediency of the treaty proposed to be carried into effect. As it would be needless to repel objections of this last kind, unless those of the first description could be satisfactorily answered, he should first reply to the observations which had been made on the constitutional doctrine.

He understood the gentleman from New-York as denying that there existed in the United States, as such, a capacity to acquire territory:—that by the constitution they were restricted to the limits which existed at the time of its adoption. If this position be correct, it undeniably follows that those limits must have been accurately defined and generally known, at the time when the government took effect. Either they have been particularly described in the constitutional compact, or are referred to as settled beyond dispute, and universally acknowledged. But this was not the fact, in either case. The constitution not only did not describe any particular boundary, beyond which the United States could not extend—but our boundary was unsettled on our north eastern, southern and north western frontier, at the time of its adoption. But perhaps we shall be told, that, although our limits were in dispute with our English and Spanish neighbours, still there were certain boundaries, specified in the treaty of Paris, of 1783, which were the actual boundaries of the United States. It was, however, a well attested fact, one of which we possessed official information from the executive, that the limits assigned us, by that treaty were incapable of being established. A line running west from the lake of the woods not touching the Mississippi at all—it followed that the United States were without limits, beyond the source of the Mississippi.—It will not be denied that among the powers which the government possesses under the constitution, there exists that of settling disputes concerning our limits with the neighboring nations. This power was not only necessary in relation to the disputed boundaries on the side of Canada and Florida, but was indispensible to a government over a country of indefinite extent. The existance of this power will not be denied: it has been exercised in ascertainning our north eastern and southern frontier, and it involves in it the power of extending the limits of the confederacy. Let us suppose that the commissioners, under the treaty of London, had determined the river St. John, or St. Laurence, to be the *true* St. Croix. Would not that part of the provinces of New Brunswick, or Quebec, which lies on this side of those rivers, at this time have been a part of the United States? Suppose the northern boundary of Florida had been fixed, under the treaty of San Alfonzo, to extend from the Atlantic ocean to the Gulf, would not all the country north of this line and east of the Mississippi, (part of the very country conveyed by the treaty, lately negociated, and which gentlemen conceived we could not constitutionally hold;) would not that country, at this time, compose a part of the United States? That the constitution should tie us down to particular limits, without expressing those limits—that we should be restrained to the then boundaries of the United States, when it is in proof to the committee that no such bounds exirted, or do now exist, was altogether incomprehensible and inadmissible. For if the constitution meant the practical limits of the United States, the extent of the country which we then *possessed*, our recent acquisitions on the south of Canada and the Natchez, could not be defended. But, sir, said Mr. R. my position is not only maintainable by the reason of the constitution, but by the practice under it. Congress have expressed, in their own acts, a solemn recognition of the principle, that the United States, in their federative capacity, may acquire, and have acquired, territory. It will be recollected, that adverse claims once existed between the United States and the state of Georgia in relation to a certain tract of country, between the northern boundary of the Spanish possessions, and what we contended was the southern limit of Georgia: the United States asserting that the country in question was the property of the United States, in their confederate capacity, and the state of Georgia claimed it as hers. Although I have always advocated the claim of that state, it never was on the principle of an incapacity in the United States to acquire territory, or any other which affects the question now before us. It is true, Sir, we appointed commissioners to settle the matters in dispute, amicably, with Georgia. But, in the mean time, we assumed the jurisdiction, erected a government over the country, and thereby established the principle, that the United States, as such, could acquire territory:—the country in question, as we contended, never having been included within the limits of any particular state, and being ceded to the confederacy by the treaty of 1783. But perhaps it may be answered, that this acquisition being made anterior to the date of the present constitution, cannot effect any limitation or restriction, which it may have provided in relation to this subject—and that to prove that the old confederation could acquire territory, is not to prove the same capacity in the present system of government. To this I reply, that the constitution contains no such expressed limitation, nor can any be fairly inferred from it: and that if the old confederation—a mere government of states—a loosely connected league—all of whose powers, with many more, are possessed by the present federal government—if this mere alliance of states could rightfully acquire territory in their allied capacity, much more is the existing government competent to make such an acquisition. To me the inference is irresistable.

But the gentleman does not rest himself on this ground alone—He does not embark his whole treasure in a single bottom. Granting that the United States are not destitute of capacity to acquire territory, he denies that this acquisition has been made in a regular way—Congress, says he, alone is competent to such an act. In this transaction he seems at a distance executive encroachment, and we are called upon to assert our rights, and to repel it. If any usurpation of the privileges of Congress, or of this House, be made to appear, I pledge myself to that gentleman to join him in resisting it. But let us enquire into the fact. No gentleman will deny the right of the President to initiate business here, by message, recommending particular subjects to our attention. If the government of the United States possess the constitutional power to acquire territory, from foreign states, the

Executive, as the organ by which we communicate with such states, must be the prime agent, in negociating such an acquisition. Conceding, then, that the power of confirming his act, and annexing to the United States, the territory thus acquired, ultimately rests with Congress, where has been the invasion of the privileges of that body? Does not the President of the United States, submit this subject to Congress for their sanction? Does he not recognise the principle, which I trust we will never give up, that no treaty is binding until we pass the laws for executing it—that the powers conferred by the constitution on Congress cannot be modified, or abriged, by any treaty whatever—that the subject of which they have cognizance cannot be taken, in any way, out of their jurisdiction? In this procedure nothing is to be seen but a respect on the part of the executive, for our rights; a recognition of a discretion on our part to accord, or refuse our sanction—Where then is the violation of our rights? As to the initiative, in a matter like this, it necessarily devolved on the Executive.

(Remainder of Mr. R's. speech in our next.)

BOSTON, November 7.

FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Nancy, capt. Ward, arrived on Saturday, in 36 days from Havre-de-Grace, we have received French papers to the 24th September—From which, however late, we are enabled to collect but few particulars. They state, that the business of preparation for the invasion of England, was still going on with vigour; that troops were continually marching towards the camps, which are to be formed at St. Omars, Bruges, Ghent, &c. &c. which it was said Bonaparte was to visit about the middle of October. Ghent, it was supposed would be the head quarters of the army of England. The Danish troops, which had been assembled in Holstein, are returning home. Venice is declared a free port for all nations. The season in France is stated to have been uncommonly dry; in Rouen, it had not rained for 94 days; and the river Seine had not been so low since the year 1719. Great crops of grain had been cut in all parts of Europe, except Spain.

FROM HOLLAND.

Accounts from Rotterdam to the 20th Sept. received on Saturday by capt. Foster, in the sloop Stock, state, that the preparations for invading England, were extremely active in all the ports of Holland, and that the event was not doubted by any one: He further observes, that the most vigorous measures are adopted with the neutral vessels arriving there; if they have merely touched at an English port, for orders only, vessel and cargo are seized, and the papers are sent to Paris, from whence they *may* be returned: but the detention is nevertheless vexatious and destructive.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain Ellwell, arrived here from Malaga, advises, that on the second day after leaving that place he was boarded by the United States frigate Adams; and informed, that the day previous, the Adams had spoke an English vessel of War, and learnt that she had the day before seen a Moorish frigate with three American vessels in tow.

The United States Consul ag Malaga, advised the Americans there not to sail without convoy.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.

Latest from EUROPE.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port, the ship Lewis-William, capt. Butler, in 35 days from Bristol, Eng. Sailed thence the 4th of October, and left there the ship Bristol trader, of and for New-York, to sail next tide; the George Rice, for Philadelphia, in a few days. The ship Commerce, of and for this port, was at London, to sail the 1st week in October.

The English dates received by the Lewis-William, are to the 3d, Oct. Some of these are given in this day's Gazette. It is scarcely necessary to observe that they do not contain any intelligence of moment. Although we have received a connected and regular file of the London Star to the 2nd ult. they furnish but little matter to awaken curiosity, or gratify enquiry. In England, there is exhibited but one scene; and that consists of daily military exhibitions, of marches and countermarches. In their ports, considerable bustle and animation prevail.

Of Port au Prince.

A merchant of this city has favored us with the perusal of an interesting letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated Sept. 24, which contains the following distressing picture of the situation of Port au Prince:

"Since my arrival here, vessels have been continually coming in with fugitives from Port au Prince. At this moment several are at anchor having on board 7 or 800 passengers, who all agree in saying that Dessalines had summoned the town to surrender, and that in case of refusal, had determined to besiege it with Ten Thousand men. Almost all the trading people of the place have fled. There are at least two thousand barrels of flour in the public stores; and Gen. L'avalet, who commands, is resolved to hold out to the last extremity. St. Marc and Lacroix de Bouquets are evacuted. Five hundred inhabitants, flying from the latter place to Port au Prince, lost 150 of their number, sustaining a constant attack during their route, even to the gates of the town."

From French papers to Sept. 24.

PARIS, Sept. 17—24.

The greatest activity is displayed in the construction of pinnances, flat bottomed boats and prows 120 feet long, with three keels. There are not less than 3000 of these different vessels now on the stocks, and 100,000 men are ready to embark in them.—the troops burn with impatience to be led against their most constant, most inveterate, most formidable, most proud, most unjust, and probably most blind enemies.

Dumas is chief of the staff of the army of England.

Colonel Raynaud has been sent to the ports of Holland, to see that the preparations for the grand expedition proceeded with all possible activity.

Some new loans have been required in Hanover.

On the 4th instant, a French squadron sailed from Genoa, said to be destined to the island of Elba.

Buonaparte has nominated Laplace, chancellor; Fargues, treasurer; Lefebvre and Serrurier, praetors.

Men are employed in removing sand banks on about 18 leagues of the coast of Scheldt, and workmen are engaged in clearing the port of Ostend.

OF SPAIN.

As for some weeks past, Spain has been the object of a considerable degree of conversation, and our readers may wish to become acquainted with the nature of the relations subsisting between that power and France, we have judged it proper to give an extract of the family compact, and of the last treaty concluded with Spain.

The family compact contains 28 articles. By the first, the two kings stipulate, that they will for the future consider as their enemy, any power which shall become so of either of the contracting parties.

Articles V, VI, and VII determine the amount and the species of the first succor. It is to consist of ships and frigates, and of land troops, both infantry and cavalry.

By the XIIth and XIII articles it is stipulated that the demand of succor shall be sufficient to prove, on the one side, the necessity of receiving it, and on the other, the obligation of giving it. So that, under no pretext whatsoever can the demand be eluded; and without entering into any sort of discussion, the number of ships and troops stipulated to be furnished, shall be looked on, three months after the requisition, as the property of the requiring power.

Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive, between the French republic and the king of Spain.

By article the 2d, the required power shall place at the disposal of the requiring power, 15 ships of the line, 6 frigates and 4 corvettes, which shall be assembled by the required power in which ever of its ports shall be fixed on by the requiring power.

Article the 5th adds 18,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry.

General Angereau has joined the army at Bayonns.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 36*s* *to* 38*s*; old, 40*s*	to 42*s*	Cash.
Wheat,	6*s*6 to 7*s*6	*do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,		33*s* *do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.		30*s* *do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,		42*s* *do*
Corn, new, 15*s*; old,	17*s*6	*do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45*l* to 50*l*	*do.*
Iron,		33*l* *do.*
Whiskey,		56*d* *do.*
Bacon,		8*d* *do.*

French papers to the 24th September, received at Boston, state, that the business of preparation for the invasion of England, was still going on with vigor; that troops were continually marching towards the camps, which are to be formed at St. Omers, Bruges, Ghent, &c. &c. which it was said Bonaparte was to visit about the middle of October. Ghent, it was supposed, would be the head quarters of the army of England. The Danish troops, which had been assembled in Holstein, are returning home. Venice is declared a free port for all nations. The season in France is stated to have been uncommonly dry; in Rouen, it had not rained for 94 days; and the river Seine had not been so low since the year 1719. Great crops of grain had been cut in all parts of Europe, except Spain.

In addition to the above articles, we have translated the following, which we deemed an important and interesting discovery;

Extract of a letter from John de Caro, a Doctor of Medicine at Vienna, to Doctor C. F. Haug, at Rastadt, dated 23d August, 1803.

"A thing which will excite, my dear friend, your surprize, and that of all the world, is a new discovery made by two physicians, M. Aubond, at Constantinople, and M. Lalond, at Salonica, in Greece. The experiments of those two physicians, who have never had a correspondence with each other, confirm the idea, that *vaccination* is a defence against the PLAGUE! The proofs of the first are, that of 6000 persons vaccinated at Constantinople, no one has been infected with the plague: that children made to suck the milk of mothers who had the plague, have themselves escaped; that that an Italian physician, who had devoted himself in Turkey to the study of the plague, thoroughly convinced of the anti-pestilential power of the Cow Pox, exposed himself in every possible way to persons infected with the plague in a hospital destined for that purpose. They have discovered in the villages round Constantinople the disorder among the cows, and in the hands of those who milk them; that it results from the accounts of those persons that in their country neither the plague nor the small pox has raged epidemically, when those scourges have made the greatest ravages in the neighborhood;—that when an inhabitant of those villages has caught the plague in other countries and returned with it to his own country, has died of it or been cured, never has the disorder spread. That, finally, the confidence of many classes of people, particularly the Armenians, in the anti pestilential power of the cow pox, is so great, that they annually vaccinate a great number of men, as a security against the plague. The physicians of Constantinople have requested me to make this new discovery public."

(Bos. Gaz.)

Accounts from Rotterdam to the 26th September, received at Boston by captain Foster of the sloop Stock, state, that the preparations for invading England were extremely active in all the ports of Holland, and that the event was not doubted by any one. He further observes, that the most vigorous measures are adopted with the neutral vessels arriving there; if they have merely touched at an English port, for orders only, vessel and cargo are seized, and the papers sent to Paris, from whence they may be returned; but the detention is nevertheless vexatious and destructive.

(N. Y. Paper.)

EXTRACT FROM A FRENCH BOOK ENTITLED, "THE FARMER'S POCKET DICTIONARY."

For preparing wheat to be sown on poor and sandy land.

"Take twelve or thirteen pounds of sheep's dung, which boil, dregs and all, in a good deal of water. Dissolve three or four pounds of salt petre, and infuse in this pickle, for eight hours, a bushel of new wheat. Dry it in an airy place, not much exposed to the sun. Repeat this operation several times, and sow your grain thinly."

The author asserts, that, "from experience it is known, that every grain of the prepared seed produces seven or eight stalks at least, and each of those stalks produces ears of more than fifty grains of corn in each: that grain thus prepared, starts sooner, than when sown in the usual methods:—that it grows thick and large, but ought to be sown thinner than usual: that grain, produced from seed thus prepared, is not liable to blast, to smut, or mildew, as unprepared grain."

COMMUNICATION.

(Republished by Desire.)

On Monday the 24th of October, 1803, departed this mortal life, in the 58th year of her age, after a short illness of the palsied kind, Mrs. JENNY POPE CAUSIN, the wife of Mr. *Colonel Blackston Causin*, of Charles county, in the state of Maryland. By her death her husband has lost a very affectionate and virtuous friend and companion, her children a tender and affectionate mother, her servants a remarkably kind and humane mistress, and all her intimate acquaintances a kind and charitable friend and neighbour.

This deceased lady was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and from her youth up to the time of her death, was a zealous and pious Christian, entirely void of sectarian bigotry. She believed in the Divinity of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and always held fast that sound and essential part of Christian doctrine, which teaches the necessity of repentance from sin and a life of charity to qualify the human soul for the enjoyment of an eternal life of angelic heavenly happiness.

Farewell dear friend, a long farewell,
For we shall meet no more,
'Till we are rais'd with thee to dwell
On Zion's happier shore.

Our friend and sister, lo! is dead,
The cold and lifeless clay,
Has made in dust its silent bed,
And there it must decay.

But is she dead? no, no, she lives,
Her nobler spirit flies,
To Heav'n above, and there receives
The long expected prize.

Methinks I see her joyful stand,
Before the God of Heav'n;
He smiles—she enters Zion's land,
And her reward is given. (2.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

A writer who calls himself a British Spy, has imposed upon the public the toil of reading a great many light, frivolous, unsubstantial sentences, which have the merit of being selected with care, and arranged in tolerable order. His positions, principles and conclusions, are frequently erroneous. His ideas appear to me to have been borrowed, and his fame, such as it is, would be as evanescent as the passing breeze, if any person of equal, or even less reading, would follow him through the lengthened pages of frippery which have been published.

It is true that many of the Editors of newspapers, in different parts of the United States, have republished this farrago of trash and hence it is, that thoughtless and silly people, consider it as the certain proof of merit, and the writer, no doubt, considers himself by this circumstance far advanced on the ladder of literary fame.

The promulgator of truth, the advocate for correct opinions, the author of a beneficial circumstance, either to individuals or to society, deserves applause. But I do not think that the writer in question is entitled to thanks for any thing which he has performed; and thinking so, I have not only uttered this general opinion, but hold myself at liberty to defend it.

Why has the British Spy slept? Are all the subjects, which he drew into his net, exhausted? He scarcely brushed them. He went as far, perhaps, as some body had gone before, and considered himself free from the charge of plagiarism, if he changed or new modelled the language, diversified the modes of expression, or varied the conclusions. This remark, I think, applies forcibly to his criticism concerning Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator. All who have read those remarks, will be able to judge for themselves, after they have also read the following extract from Gurthrie's Geography, as it is published and embellished by Mathew Carey.

"No writer has attracted more attention than "Cicero, and he was undoubtedly a man of superior talents. Yet his orations contain an immense quantity of extraneous matter, and might, "without injury to his fame, be condensed, for the "most part, into one half, and sometimes into one "sixth part of their present amplitude. He frequently digresses into the most egregious scurrility, and yet he has been a thousand times dignified with the title of consummate master of eloquence. When we read his gross invectives against Mark Anthony, which, for [illegible] furies have been termed *divine* [illegible] cannot to be wondered at, that a person, as, it is described the Triumvir to be, should embrace he first opportunity to involve him in the [illegible] proscriptions. His vanity is infinitely [illegible] and so prominent a feature in his character, as to have excited, on a perusal of many of his productions, especially his Epistles, the ridicule of school boys. He was, upon every occasion, disposed to throw out a torrent of words. A modern orator who should form himself upon the exact model of Cicero, would scarcely be heard a second time in an American Congress."

It is admitted that the British Spy has not borrowed any of the foregoing language. He has coloured his criticism with much art, studiously avoiding a positive plagiarism, although on a superficial observation it will be determined, that the design, scope and tendency, were all borrowed, and the British Spy, in my humble opinion, has no other merit, than that of having given a handsome dress to the thoughts of another. Yet, handsome as it is, or may be considered, I am better pleased with the nervous simplicity and unadorned perspicuity of the foregoing extract.

FAIR PLAY.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch. Portsmouth,	Godwin,	Norfolk.
Henrietta,	Birchhead,	Baltimore.
Volunteer,	Lawson,	Norfolk.
Sloop President,	Skidmore,	New-York.
Harriet,	Shafter,	Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Brig Nancy,	Brown,	New-York.
Sch. Dolphin,	Marvel,	Philadelphia.
Friendship,	Potter,	Boston.
Nancy,	Bates,	Norfolk.

Samuel Shelton & Co.

Having provided themselves with a convenient Lumber House, near the Basin, will keep a constant supply of

Fresh Flour

FOR SALE.

THEY will also receive PRODUCE on STORAGE, and transact business on COMMISSION.

Richmond, November 18, 1803.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, October 1st, 1803.

BETWEEN

Charles James Macmurdo and George Fisher, Plaintiffs,

AND

Moses Austin and Bartlett Still, Defendants.

THE defendant Moses Austin, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 6th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling house of Mr. William Hill, dec. in King & Queen county,

ALL the personal estate of the said Hill, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Stocks of Horses, (among which are a likely brood Mare, and some blooded Colts) Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn, Wheat, Fodder and Hay, about 100 gllons of old Peach Brandy, and about 200 of Apple; also, a Waggon and Gear, an Ox Cart, Horse Tumbril, and a riding Carriage. Twelve months credit, on giving bond and security, residing within the district of King and Queen, on all sums above ten dollars. All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to make them known, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, who offers for sale about 270 acres of Land, adjoining Gen. Young and Mr. Fox in King and Queen county.

Edward Hill,

Administrator of William Hill, dec.

November 24, 1803. 2p.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THE subscribers to J. OGILVIE's DISCOURSES are respectfully informed, that having delivered one half of the series of Discourses originally proposed, J. O. will be compelled by a regard to personal and professional duties, to suspend the preparation and delivery of the remainder till the beginning of the ensuing year.

WILL BE SOLD

At public Auction, on the 15th of December next, at CANNONS, *in Charles City County, Virginia—All the personal property of WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr. dec.*

—CONSISTING OF—

Horses, Cows and Steers, Hogs &c.

LIKEWISE WILL BE SOLD

On the 20th of December next,

At the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond,

THE FAMOUS IMPORTED HORSE,

DUNGANNON,

The terms will be made known on the day of Sale by

THOMAS HARRIS.

November 20, 1803. *Adm'r.*

139

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Sets, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

13 **GROCERIES,**

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. }
CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE,—IRONMONGERY, &c.

In the house one door above Mr. Charles Spencer's store, and nearly opposite Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnson,

WHERE he offers for sale at a low price for prompt pay only, an assortment of Gold, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and Chains; Ladies and Gentlemens Morocco Pocket Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elastick Garters, and Girdles; Silk Purses, Combs, Dice, Playing Cards; Ivory and Bone Chess-Men, Backgammon Tables, Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Satin, Wood Tea Caddies, entlemens Mahogany Dressing Cases, and travelling Desks; Guns, Gun locks, Pistols, Swords, Sword knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts; Bird Netts, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, shaving Boxes, and Brushes; Powder Bags, Violet Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Essences, Reeves's Colours for Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different sizes, Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder, and Quills, Counting House Seals, Ivory, Horn, and Tortoise shell Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Jewsharps, Cork screws, Fish hooks, Pins and Needles; Tambour Needles, Flints, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco and Segar Boxes, pectacles and Cases, Nails Hammers, Gimblets, Brads, Clout Nails, Jacks, Wood Screws, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouse Traps, Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons, Foot and Box Coffee Mills, Fluted and Plain Grid Irons, Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons and Stands, Brass pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper Chafing Dishes;—A few pair elegant Brass and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compasses, and Chains, Cases of Mathematical Instruments, Glass Globe Lamps, for Halls; Hearth, Floor, Scrubbing, Shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Brushes; Spades and Shovles, Cast Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets, Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

*** Orders will be received for Iron Castings, or, for any article of *Hardware*, Jewellery or Plated ware, and executed with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to pattern or discription.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

21 **GOODS,**

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

4 IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

(18) PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 1st, 1803. 6mbs.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant (7)

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October 18, 1803.

Between

John Le Mesurier, Plaintiff,

And

John Tupper, John Bell, and William Bell, Defendants.

THE defendant John Tupper, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

FILLY, (7)

OF 4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John Taylor, esq. of Mount-Airy) and this season put to Stirling. She is supposed to be in foal. Her pedigree and terms may be seen and made known by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Court-house, Richmond.

October 13th, 1803. oawtD25.

The noted and much admired Horse,

KNOWSLEY;

The property of William Lightfoot, Esq. of Sandy Point;

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first of March, at Captain Williamson's, in Dinwiddie county, near Exeter Mills, on Appomatox river, twelve miles above Petersburg.

The terms, with his pedigree and performances, will appear in due time.

BRYAN W. LESTER.

November 4, 1803. (eo3)

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiff, against

Duncan Rose, executor of John Bannister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant, Rose, do make up an account of his administration of the estate of John Bannister, deceased, before one of the Commissioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereto to the Court.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commissioner's Office,
Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. C.

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY, 3

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good seamstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Cash given for UNITED STATES STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N. B. The *Office* of the *Cashier* of the *Mutual Assurance Society* is removed to the room occupied by the Collector of Customs, a door above the Post Office. W. W.

Oct. 26th, 1803.

NOTIFICATION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from trading for a BOND of mine to Edward Broaddus, then merchant of Albemarle county, for the sum of £900 entered into in July 1801. The Bond recites that I am to make a title to a certain tract of land in Pittsylvania county, containing 1113 acres, and describes the boundaries, &c. At the same the said Broaddus executed two obligations to me for the purchase of the said land, amounting to £550—The first payable the 25th December, 1801, the second the 25th December, 1802. As I have been always ready and willing to make a conveyance when called on, with the payments, and as the said Broaddus has become a Bankrupt, and my bond for making a title transferred to Wm. McKenzie & Co. merchants of Richmond.—This public notice is given to prevent a further transfer of the same, as I consider the contract null and void, not having received any part of the consideration money. CALEB HUNDLEY.

Pittsylvania county, Nov. 3, 1803. ep3wp

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Pontes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS. 14

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD before the door of the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Thursday, 8th December, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, an elegant

ENGLISH COACH,

handsomely plated, with spiral worms and anti-antricial wheels.—Likewise a pair of

Handsome GELDINGS, 4

5 or 6 years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high, of good blood and in high condition. Also,

A fett of plated HARNESS,

with plated bits for four horses. The terms cash, or approved endorsed notes negotiable at bank at 60 and 90 days with the discount added—They will be sold separate—The whole to be seen three days previous to the day of sale, at the Eagle Tavern.

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Nov. 10th, 1803. tds

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The good Ship

FAME,

Nathan Clarke, *Master*;

WILL sail in 10 or 12 days, and will take in 100 hhds. Tobacco or other merchandize, if offered soon at 1½ guineas per hhd. tobacco. She has excellent accommodations for passengers—apply to the captain on board; to James Brown, esq. Richmond; or to the subscribers at Petersburg or Norfolk.

Campbell & Wheeler.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1803. 4t

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King & Queen County Court, the land on which the late Col. Philip Pelsperro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises for ready money, on the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

October 13, 1803.

For Sale,

MONCUIN MILL,

IN King William county, near to Capt. Drury's Tavern. The advantages of this Mill, in having a never failing stream, are well known. She is in good order, has in her a pair of burr, and a pair of Cologne Stones, and also a good bolting Cloth—there are an hundred acres of Land annexed to her. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JAMES FOX, who is empowered by me to treat for the same and to sell her on my account. His act and deed, in regard to the premises, will be as valid as though done by me.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Manskin Lodge, Nov. 11, 1803. tf.

Wanted to Hire,

A GIRL, that is a good Nurse; one from the country would be preferred. A line addressed A. B. and left with the PRINTER hereof, will be duly attended to.

November 15, 1803. (2.)

WE the subscribers, Judges of the General Court, have pursuant to law allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follow:

Joseph Jones and Robert White, Esquires, to the Districts of Winchester, Hardy and Monongalia courthouse.

William Nelson and Archibald Stuart, Esquires, to the Districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick courthouse and Suffolk.

John Tyler and Edmund Winston, Esquires, to the Districts of Prince Edward courthouse, Franklin, Washington courthouse, and the Sweet Springs in Botetourt county.

St. George Tucker and Richard Parker, Esquires, to the Districts of Northumberland, King & Queen, Williamsburg and Accomack courthouses: and

Joseph Prentis and Paul Carrington, jun. Esquires, to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Hay-Market Districts, at the next succeeding terms thereof.

Witness our hands and seals, this twelfth day of November one thousand eight hundred and three.

ST. GEO: TUCKER, (SEAL.)
JNO. TYLER, (SEAL.)
ROBT. WHITE, Jun. (SEAL.)
P. CARRINGTON, Jun. (SEAL.)

Published by order of the Judges,

WILSON ALLEN, c. g. c.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond. 18

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg. 22

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

A Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previously disposed of)

THAT valuable estate in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. deceased, and known by the name of 6

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly.

For further information respecting the land, and for terms of sale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. eptds

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia will meet on the second Monday in December next.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, *G. S.* 6

Richmond, November 1, 1803. tdm.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES, 6

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit. 8

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store PEOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th of December next, the subscriber will be at his plantation in the county of King William, where he has ten or twelve likely

Negro Women, 2

with their CHILDREN, that he would sell by private contract.

Carter B. Berkeley.

November 17th, 1803. 6t.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.